

# QUERIES

150

*A-propos,*

About the *Review's* Question, N<sup>o</sup> 92.

*Who shall the Monarchy  
of Spain be given to?* K

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*Quærite & invenietis, Mat. 7. ver. 7.*

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To which is Added,

**King William's Letter  
to Philip V.**

Wherein he Congratulates him up-  
on his Accession to the Spanish  
Monarchy.

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Printed in the Year 1711. And Sold by the  
Booksellers of London and Westminster.

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King William's Letter  
to Philip V.



Wherein he Comends him up  
on his Acknowledgement of the Spanish  
Monarchy.

Printed in the Year 1711. And Sold by the  
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# QUERIES, &c.

## Query I.

**L**ET this Question (*Who has a just Right to dispose on't*) be first honestly answer'd; and whether the same Power that assumes that Right (except the *Spaniards*) may not as well pretend to dispose of, or dismember any other Monarchy? And whereas he says, in *Rev. N. 93.* *That it is not the Interest of K. Philip to have it whole;* why was it the Interest of *K. Charles* formerly, any more than *K. Philip's* now? and is not the Exorbitant Power of either of those two Families, equally dangerous to the Interest of *Great Britain*? and was not the united Power of two Brothers then, as dreadful as that of a Grandfather, and a Grandson now? And why might not *K. P.* be as much a *Spaniard* for our Interest now (since it favours his own) as his Predecessor was, or as *K. C.* would be then? And therefore, what aversion need we entertain against his enjoying the whole now, any more than against his Predecessor, with whom we did not dispute it? or against *K.*

C. to whom we allow'd it then? especially since the Power of *France* is now reduc'd to allow of a Partition: Which condescension plainly discovers that that haughty Monarch is brought to Reason, and the Tranquility of *Europe* secur'd from his Ambition. And whether K. P. will be so much a Grand-child, as to subject the Kingdom of *Spain* to the K. of *France*? And whether he will not, for his own Interest, be as nice in preserving the Rights, Privileges, and Prerogatives of his Crown, against the Incroachments of his Grandfather, as his late Majesty K. W. was, in defending the Crown of *E.* against his Father and Uncle? For K. P.'s late putting away his *French* Counsel, and sending home his *French* Army, is a clear proof of this, and is a plain demonstration, that that Monarchy is not so much in *French* Hands, in prejudice of our Interest, as our late common Fears and Jealousies (artfully and maliciously Aggravated by designing Persons) seem to apprehend.

#### Query II.

(Granting the Justice of a Partition, because of the Necessity on't) Whether it will be worth while to prosecute the War, upon the uncertain View of obtaining it by force of Arms, in case the *Spaniards* should be as stubborn for the future, as they have been resolute hitherto in preserving it entire? Nor is to be expected



expected that the *French King* will ever join heartily with the Allies in a Partition-War against his Grandson, without it were in hopes of having all, or most of the broken Members to his own share in the scuffle, after the Duke of S——'s late Example ; therefore is it not better to drop that War honourably, upon a Treaty of Commerce, than not to prosecute it effectually ? and (if we can drive it on vigorously) is it not the same thing to fight for the whole as before, as now for a piece ? for War is War, whether it be for little or much, a good or a bad Cause ; as Death is Death, however it happens ; not but that every Body ought to wish for a just Partition, if it could be obtain'd without any more Blood and Taxes, which the E——rs late Minister, and his caballing Profectioners, endeavour'd to entail upon us ; he for putting the whole Monarch into the Hands of his Master, at our Expence ; and they, in hopes of getting the Administration into their own Hands again, to compleat our Ruin : For which, and his other Insolences, he had his *quietus est*, and they lost their aim, by the disappointment of their late detestable Design.

### Query III.

Whether the Preservation of that Monarchy entire, and avoiding the late Partition, has not been the principal Motive that in-

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duc'd the Regency of *Spain* to put it in the House of *Bourbon*? and whether the same good Reasons that prevail'd then are not better now by many Circumstances? and whether that People have not as great an Interest in opposing a compulsory Partition of those Ancient Dominion, acquir'd and cemented by the Blood, Treasure and Industry of their Ancestors, as any Nation in the World? and whether their Laws, Religion and Constitution are not as dear to them as to any People whatsoever? And therefore whether they will not be as tenacious of the one, and esteem the Preservation of the other, their greatest Honor, as it is the Glory of Her Majesty's Reign to have made the Union, and preserve the two Kingdoms united?

Query IV.

*Whether the present Confederates are now in a better Posture by the late Emperor's Death, for supporting the Review's new Partition, than they have been before, for putting the whole Monarchy of Spain in the Hands of K. C——s according to their former Scheme? And whether the late Confederates had not as good a Prospect of maintaining the late Partition as these can have in this, which without some extraordinary Providence may be subject to the like unforeseen Disappointment, as that was by the late K. of Spain's Will,*

Will, favour'd by the French K's Insincerity; and as the said Scheme was baffl'd by the late Emperor's Death? Thus Man proposes, but God disposes.

Query V.

Whether (if God should dispose of the new, as he has of the two late Emperors, before the Spaniards can be reduced to give up the whole, or submit to the Review's Partition) will it not occasion a greater Change in the measures of the Allies (in case they should be prevail'd upon to espouse such a Partition) than the late Emperor's Death has? And whether such previous Settlements as they shall make of the Dividends may not be subject to the same or the like Miscarriages as the late Partition-Settlements have been in the Case of the present Emperor's having no Male-Issue; and no King of the Romans yet nam'd, whose Son should have it by Virtue of the Review's Paragraph, quoted in Numb. 93. and whether this new Partition (thus subject to Casualties) can promise to end this destructive War, in an honourable and lasting Peace, any better than the former has? especially in case the Spaniards should prove resolute in opposing it; and in case the French King should prove as false, as in the former Partition, when he declar'd for the Will in favour of his Grandson?



## Query VI.

*Whether the Parties, or some of them to whom this new distribution is to be made, will acquiesce in it, or own a Right of disposing a Part, any more than the Spaniards own the disposal of the Whole, or any Part, to be in the Confederates? And whether such as have been Neuters in this, will be so in a new War, or even in case of continuing the old? And whether some Jack H—— among the Parties may not take an Occasion to pick a Quarrel, and miscall this a Robbery; (as the late Partition was called a Felonious Treaty, even in the Parliament-House) and so pretend to the whole or the the best Share, by the Rule of Fallere fallentem, &c. Thus putting the Partioners (not supposing the Confederates) out of the Frying-pan into the Fire, in case the present Emperor (as he grows in Power, and boundless in Ambition) should claim the President of Charles the Fifth's Title to the whole.*

## Query VII.

*Therefore (to avoid the Confusion attending a War, wherein several Members of separate Interests, and different Religions are concern'd, and for preventing the fruitless squandering any more Blood and Treasure) Whether a good Partition of Trade to the South Seas and all the Spanish Dominions, well secured by a Treaty of Commerce, as heretofore, may not be esteem'd a good PEACE, and such as reasonably answers the*  
*End*



*End of the War? And whether the Spaniards will not quickly see their own Interest, in preserving such Peace always? especially since it gives them an Opportunity of changing their French for English Spectacles; for all People see their own Interest sooner than their Faults, and they see their Faults oftner than they mend them.*

*Query VIII.*

*Now, to represent the Difficulty attending the War, it may be necessary to ask; whether the Spaniards (by the Distance and Scituation of their Dominions) have not great Odds of the Confederates, who must be oblig'd every Campaign to send Reinforcements of several Nations, and perhaps of different Religions (very disagreeable to a bigoted Popish People) with all sorts of necessary Provisions and Materials, all that vast Way, by Sea and Land, at treble the Expence which the Enemy will be at, in maintaining the same number? and whether 2 in 5 will live to arrive there? and in case they should, whether that Climate may agree any better with them than heretofore? and whether the timely Arrival of these Supplies (unavoidably depending on the Favour of Wind and Sea, at least until the slow Penetration into Dauphine and Flanders is made) will not be subject to such Hazards and Disappointments as will retard the Operations, or render some Campaigns either very difficult, or unsuccessful? and whether the Loyal, Wise and Brave Lord Peterborough's*  
*Report*

*Report of the Spanish War, in the House of Peers, does not partly verify this, who said, That a great Army would starve, and a little one could not conquer there ?*

*Query IX.*

*What Answer may properly be made to those that, for Argument sake, demand, Whether (if any Power should pretend to give away, divide, or dismember the Dominions of the Czar of Muscovy, and plead Necessity for so doing) would such a Reason serve to justify it; and would not the Muscovites, or some Review in their behalf, loudly quote the Heathen Maxim (Fiat Justitia, ruat Coelum) against the Injustice of it? And whether the Author of the True-born Englishman, who is suppos'd to be the Author of the Review, did not (in his ingenious Paper entitled, A Letter from the Man in the Moon, publish'd in the Year 1705, to be seen in his Consolidator, (then writing against the Injustice of the Spanish War) say, That 'tis to be fear'd, if Heaven be righteous, 'twill succeed accordingly. Whereby it appears, he was then of Opinion, that downright Honesty is the best Policy.*

*Query X.*

*And how shall a Man answer such as out of Curiosity demand, Whether the Kings of Spain do, or should Reign by Vox Dei, or Vox Populi; or inherit de Jure, or de Facto? If de Jure, or by Divine Right, as we call it in England, what human*

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human Power can justly dismember or dispose of the whole, or any part of their Dominions, any more than of other Kingdoms under the like Government; and if de Facto, or by the Vox Populi of the English Whigs, will not the Spanish Whigs (as they are in this Point) stand by their own Voice or Donation, in the Person of the present Possessor, to whom and his Heirs they have already made a formal Recognition of that whole Monarchy? and will they not be as resolute in supporting their Act of Succession, as those of Great Britain, in case of any Attempt to be made of gaveling, dismembring, or giving away the whole or any part, to any Person or Pretender whatsoever?

#### Query XI.

And what Answer is to be made to the same Querists, that demand, whether the Spaniards are, or ought to be naturally as stubborn in Spain, as the English are in England? and whether they are not consequently as much entitled to Liberty and Property as any other Freeborn Subjects? If so, why should we deny them the same Right of Recognizing their own Monarchs, Supporting their Succession, and making Unions, Leagues and Alliances, which we practise our selves? And therefore, Why should we contribute to a Partition of their Dominions, or to impose a King upon them, contrary to the Moral Maxim (*Quod tibi non vis fieri, &c. Mat. 7. v. 12.*) at the same time  
that



that we exclaim against the French King for attempting to put his Pretender upon Us; unless it must be suppos'd, That what is Just and Lawful for Us, is the quite contrary for the Spaniards. This would be to do no Right, nor take no Wrong, as the old Saying is.

Query XII.

Whether the Justice of any Cause ought to be measur'd by a Temporal Success: and whether such Success is a certain Proof of God's Approbation of the Undertaking, any more than Pharoah's Success against the Israelites for upwards of 200 Years has been? who, notwithstanding the many Warnings, Judgments, and Miracles shew'd him; yet obstinately persisted in his wicked Proceedings, until he and his whole Army, with their Coaches, Chariots, and Horses, were swallow'd up in the Sea, (*quos Deus vult perdere dementat*) wherein God's Power was very visible, as it has been in many Modern Examples, in the Persons of some great Ones, who fell by unexpected Accidents, even breaking their Necks, in the Heighth of their Prosperity.

Query XIII.

And finally, What may be answer'd to the Inquirer, that desires to know whether Partition-Maxims have not a very near Affinity to Deposing and Republican Principles? And if such a Power can but once establish such a Presi-

President, what King or Queen can be safe in their Throne, when their Dominions may be thus given away or dismember'd as well as *Spain*?

To prevent any Sinister Construction that may be put upon these Queries, by the *Austrians, Whigs, Armagedons, and Republicans*, who cry up the War, and labour to thwart the Negotiations for a Peace, it is thought necessary to declare, they are directly levell'd at *Taxes, War, and Anarchy*, as a Perswasive to PEACE, and a Caution for preserving the MONARCHY of GREAT-BRITAIN; and not for the Interest of *France, Spain, Philip, or the Pretender*.

His late Majesty by the following Letter relinquish'd the Partition, and establish'd a firm Amity and Correspondence with that *Crown*, for the Interest of these Kingdoms, which is now a good President.

KING

# King *William's* Letter to King *Philip*.

*WILLIAM* the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the most Serene and Mighty Prince *PHILIP* the Fifth, by the same Grace King of Spain, Naples, Sicily and Jerusalem, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Milan, Earl of Hapsburg, Flanders, Tyrol, &c. Our Brother and Ally, Health and Happiness.

*Most Serene and Potent Prince, Our dear Brother and Ally,*

**W**E have receiv'd Your Majesties Letter of the 24th of March last, which has been very acceptable to Us upon many accounts: First,

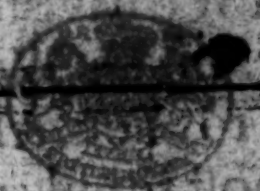


First, because they brought us Notice of your safe Arrival into your Kingdom of *Spain*, and of your coming to the Possession of it, and taking upon your self the Government of the Dominions thereunto belonging; and, in the second Place, because they have made it plain to Us, that your Majesty hath a mind to continue and keep inviolably that most ancient Alliance which is between the two Crowns. Indeed we having willingly imbraced this Occasion, both to Congratulate your Majesty's happy Exaltation to the *Spanish* Throne, and to shew you how much Esteem We have for your Majesty, and how much We desire to make it appear to You, that our Inclination doth most readily prompt Us to endeavour what we can, that the mutual Conjunction of Friendship and Alliance between Us, may be

be confirmed and knit faster; and  
the Common Good of the two Na-  
tions may daily more and more flou-  
rish and be promoted; which We  
hope also will redound to the Pub-  
lick Benefit, and good of all *Europe*.  
What remains, is to commend and  
commit your Majesty to the Care  
and Protection of Almighty God.

*Given at our Court at Kensington  
the 17th of April, 1701, and the  
Thirteenth Year of the Reign of your  
Majesty's most Loving Brother and  
Aly.*

*Sign'd Gulielmus Rex*



**F I I N S.**

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